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September, 1949.

Department of Education

Alberta

CLASSROOM BULLETIN

ON

SOCIAL STUDIES

A classroom bulletin for teachers and students prepared and issued by the Department of Education. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from the General Office, Department of Education, Edmonton at 10 cent per copy.

PROMINENT POLITICAL LEADERS IN CANADA

FEDERAL CABINET MINISTERS

Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, K.C.,	Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.
Hon. C.D. Howe,	Minister of Trade and Commerce.
Hon. J.G. Gardiner,	Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. F.G. Bradley,	Secretary of State.
Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,	Minister of Labour.
Hon. Alphonse Fournier, K.C.,	Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Ernest Bertrand, K.C.,	Postmaster General.
Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C.,	Minister of National Defence.
Hon. Colin Gibson, M.C., K.C., V.D.,	Minister of Mines and Resources.
Hon. Joseph Jean, K.C.,	Solicitor General of Canada.
Hon. Lionel Chevrier, K.C.,	Minister of Transport.
Hon. P.J.J. Martin, K.C.,	Minister of Health and Welfare.
Hon. D.C. Abbott, K.C.,	Minister of Finance.
Hon. J.J. McCann, M.D.,	Minister of National Revenue.
Hon. R.W. Mayhew,	Minister of Fisheries.
Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V.C.,	Minister of Veterans Affairs.
Hon. L.B. Pearson,	Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Hon. Stuart Garson, K.C.,	Minister of Justice.
Hon. R.H. Winters,	Minister of Reconstruction.
Hon. W. McL. Robertson,	Minister without Portfolio.
Hon. J.A. McKimmon,	Minister without Portfolio.

CABINET MINISTERS FOR PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Hon. E.C. Manning,	Premier, Provincial Treasurer
Hon. W.W. Cross, M.D.,	Minister of Health and Minister of Public Welfare.
Hon. D.B. MacMillan,	Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Telephones
Hon. Lucien Maynard,	Attorney General.
Hon. A.J. Hooke,	Minister of Economic Affairs.
Hon. N.E. Tanner,	Minister of Mines and Minerals and Minister of Lands and Forests.
Hon. C.E. Gerhart,	Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Ivan Casey,	Minister of Education
Hon. J.L. Robinson, D.C.,	Minister of Industries and Labour.
Hon. D.A. Ure,	Minister of Agriculture.

PROVINCIAL PREMIERS AND GOVERNMENTS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

J. Walter Jones - Liberal Government - elected 1948.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Angus L. MacDonald - Liberal Government - elected 1949.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

J B. McNair - Liberal Government - elected 1948.

QUEBEC:

Maurice L. Duplessis - Union Nationale Government - elected 1948.

ONTARIO:

L.M. Frost - Progressive Conservative Government - elected 1948.

MANITOBA:

D.L. Campbell - Coalition Government (Liberal-Progressives,
Progressive Conservatives, Independent, Social Credit).
elected 1946.

SASKATCHEWAN:

T.C. Douglas - Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Government -
elected 1948.

ALBERTA:

Ernest C. Manning - Social Credit Government - elected 1948.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Byron Johnson - Coalition Government (Liberals and Conservatives)
- elected 1949.

PROMINENT POLITICAL LEADERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

UNITED KINGDOM:

Prime Minister	~~~~~	Clement Attlee
Foreign Minister	~~~~~	Ernest Bevin

U S A :

President	-----	Harry S. Truman
Secretary of State	-----	Dean Acheson

U S S R.:

President	-----	Joseph Stalin
Foreign Minister	-----	A. Y. Vishinsky

FRANCE:

President	-----	Vincent Auriol
Premier	-----	Henri Queuille
Foreign Minister	-----	Robert Schuman

ARGENTINA:

President	-----	Juan D. Peron
Foreign Minister	-----	Juan Atilio Bramuglia

AUSTRALIA:

Premier	-----	J.B. Chifley
Foreign Minister	-----	Herbert V. Evatt

BELGIUM:

Premier	-----	Gaston Eyskens
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

President	-----	Klement Gottwald
Premier	-----	A. Zapatocky

DENMARK:

Premier	-----	Knud Kristensen
Foreign Minister	-----	Gustav Rasmussen

EGYPT:

Premier	-----	A. Hadi Pasha
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IRE:

Premier	-----	J.A. Costello
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GREECE:

Premier	-----	A. Diomedes
Foreign Minister	-----	Constantin Tsaldaris

INDIA:

Governor General	-----	Rajagopalachari
Premier	-----	Pandit J. Nehru

IRAN:

Premier	-----	Maraghai Said
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ISRAEL:

President	-----	Dr. C. Weizmann
Prime Minister	-----	D. Ben-Gurion

ITALY:

Premier	-----	Alcide de Gasperi
Foreign Minister	-----	Carlo Sforza

JAPAN:

Premier	-----	Yoshida
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MEXICO:

President	-----	Miguel Aleman
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NETHERLANDS:

Premier	-----	William Drees
Foreign Minister	-----	Dr. D.U. Stikker

NEW ZEALAND:

Premier and Foreign Minister	-----	Peter Fraser
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NORWAY:

Premier	-----	Einar Herharsen
Foreign Minister	-----	Halvard Manthey Lange

PAKISTAN:

Prime Minister	-----	Niagat Ali Klan
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PHILLIPPINES:

President	-----	Elpidio Quirino
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POLAND:

President	-----	Boleslaw Bierut
Premier	-----	Joseph Cyrankiewicz

SWEDEN:

Premier	-----	Tage Erlander
Foreign Minister	-----	Osten Unden

SWITZERLAND:

President ----- Ernest Nobs

TURKEY:

President ----- Isment Inonu

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Premier and Foreign Minister----- D.F. Malan

YUGOSLAVIA:

Premier ----- Marshal Tito

THE 59 MEMBER NATIONS OF THE U.N.

The Big Five

United Kingdom; U.S.A ; U.S.S.R. ; France; China

Afghanistan	Iraq
Argentina	Israel
Australia	Lebanon
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Luxembourg
Brazil	Mexico
Burma	Netherlands
Byelorussia S.S.R.	New Zealand
Canada	Nicaragua
Chile	Norway
Columbia	Pakistan
Costa Rica	Panama
Cuba	Paraguay
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Phillippines
Dominican Republic	Poland
Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Siam
El Salvador	Sweden
Ethiopia	Syria
Greece	Turkey
Guatamala	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Haiti	Union of South Africa
Honduras	Uruguay
Iceland	Venezuela
India	Yemen
Iran	Yugoslavia

SOCIAL STUDIES 3 - CURRENT HISTORY 1946 - 1949.

In accordance with the statement in the High School Regulations for 1949-50 concerning the extension of the Social Studies 3 course the following outline is provided to serve as a guide to the important historical and social events of the period from the midsummer of 1946 to the midsummer of 1949 that should be included in the study of this period.

The purpose of this extension of the course is to eliminate the gap between the events of 1946 (at which point the latest editions of our reference books stop) and those of 1949, and to insure a continuity which is most important if the student is to follow intelligently the course of current events. Most students taking Social Studies 3 will have covered this period in their study of current events in Social Studies 1 and 2. Consequently, for them this work entails a review and a linking up of events of the past two years with the happenings of today. The necessity for this review has been recognized by many teachers of Social Studies 3, who have already established it as an essential preparation for, or a component part of the current events work in the classroom.

This outline may be examined in class either at the beginning of the year as a preface to the current events study or at the end of the course in its chronological position or briefly at both times.

The main events and tendencies which it will be necessary for teachers and students to bear in mind as the current events for the school year 1949 - 50 are being studied are included below. The outline is for reference purposes rather than for extensive study.

It is recommended that the outline be kept available to be referred to from time as need for it appears.

The Outline:

I. POST-WAR SITUATIONS AND EVENTS IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC COUNTRIES (Period from midsummer 1946 to midsummer 1949)

1. Great Britain:

- (a) The Labor Government and its policies of nationalization and social security.
- (b) Economic recovery program - peace-time industries, Canadian and American loans, Marshall Aid Program, export trade, dollar shortage and austere living conditions of the British people.
- (c) Changing Commonwealth and Empire relations - the changing status of the new Dominions of India and of Pakistan, the new Dominion of Ceylon, the new Republics of Burma and Eire; the end of the Palestine mandate; the British Nationality Act 1948.
- (d) Foreign relations - the Western Union in Europe and the North Atlantic Pact; joint occupation of Western Germany and Austria by Britain, the United States and France. The Berlin crisis and the Airlift.

2. U.S.S.R.

Expanding influence in Eastern Europe - Communists in control of the governments of Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Albania; close censorship of news from Russia and her satellites. Policy of non-cooperation with the Western Democracies; Yugoslavia's bid for independence.

3. France;

The Fourth Republic:

The new constitution of 1946; sharp political differences between parties; instability of coalition governments; labor unrest; close ally of Britain; French attitude towards the Ruhr problem.

4. China:

Continued fighting between the Nationalist Government and the Communists; Communist advance into South China; serious economic effects of the civil war.

5. Peace treaties following World War II:

General terms of peace treaties with the Axis Satellites - Italy, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria; new boundaries resulting from these treaties.

II POST-WAR PROBLEMS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Canada:

(a) Domestic affairs - Dominion-Provincial relations, labor problems, inflation, housing, social security measures, increase in freight rates, immigration, recent provincial and federal elections, Newfoundland welcomed as new province.

(b) Foreign relations - Canada's election to the UN Security Council; negotiations with Newfoundland resulting in federation; Canadian-American co-operation in defence; North Atlantic Pact; attempts to overcome the U.S. dollar shortage and unfavorable balance of trade with the United States.

2 The United States:

- (a) Domestic Affairs - labor unrest, Truman's victory in presidential election 1948
- (b) Foreign relations - European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan), Truman Doctrine to halt Communism, North Atlantic Pact, occupation of Japan, Korea, Germany and Austria.

3. Latin America:

The Rio Pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

III. THE UNITED NATIONS

- (1) Active economic and social agencies - UNESCO; FAO WHO; ICAO; IRO; ILO; World Bank, Atomic Energy Commission.
- (2) Negotiation of international dispute in Iran, Balkans, Indonesia and Palestine.
- (3) New Members (1947-49) Yemen, Pakistan, Burma and Israel.
- (4) Obstacles to UN success - frequent use of the veto power, and the East-West split.

References

World Affairs, The Magazine for Students of Current Events; Volumes 12 - 14, cover the Period from September 1946 to June 1949. The indexes for Volumes 12, 13 and 14 are in the October 1947, the June 1948 and the May-June 1949 issues respectively. Classroom Bulletins on Social Studies, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19..

TIME CHART OF
1948 -

	AUGUST	OCTOBER	DECEMBER
CANADA	Mr. St. Laurent elected to succeed MacKenzie King as Liberal leader	Joint plan for defence of Arctic by Canada and U.S. under way.	Prime Minister MacKenzie King resigns after 21 years in office.
COMMONWEALTH		Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers in London.	Prince Charles born.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		Harry Truman, Democrat, elected President.	
EUROPE	French Prime Minister resigns and Schuman replaces him. Britain, France and Currency disputes in Berlin between Allies and Russia. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland abdicates in favour of Princess Julianna.	Queuille replaces Schuman. Benelux countries form military alliance. Western Union Defence headed by Montgomery. Western powers refuse to negotiate with Russia until Berlin Blockade lifted.	French government insists on international control of Ruhr. France announces that she has an atomic energy pile.
NEAR AND FAR EAST	Japanese commemorate bombing of Hiroshima.	State of Hyderabad surrenders to India. Jinnah, founder of Pakistan dies. Communist forces capture Shantung.	U.N. cease fire order obeyed in Palestine. War crimes trials in Japan end - Tojo and 24 others sentenced. War flares up in Indonesia. U.N. cease fire order rejected by Netherlands. Communists continue successful drives in North China. War renewed in Palestine.
UNITED NATIONS	U.N. attempts to end conflict between Arabs and Jews. Proposals to limit the use of the veto put forward.	U.N. mediator Count Bernadotte assassinated.	WHO wages war on T. B. Universal Declaration of Rights published. Armistice signed by Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

1949

JANUARY	MARCH	MAY	JULY
Ban on sale of margarine lifted. Royal Commission on Freight Rates set up.	Entry of Newfoundland into Canadian Confederation.	Terms of Atlantic Pact ratified by Parliament.	Liberal Party returned in federal election
British Nationality Act in force. Great Britain recognizes Israeli government.		Eire becomes a republic.	Coal strike in Australia cripples industry. Economic crisis in Britain.
George Marshall resigns as Secretary of State. Replaced by Dean Acheson.	North Atlantic Pact signed in Washington.		Truman seeks to give armed strength to allies of the U.S.
Germans voice strong disapproval of Ruhr control. Cardinal Mindszenty arrested for spying in Hungary.	Foreign minister Molotov replaced by A.Y. Vishinski. Berlin blockade lifted. Democracies resent communist trial of Mindszenty.	Council of Europe formed.	
	Jews and Arabs begin peace talks at Rhodes. Viet Nam becomes a republic. First meeting of Israeli assembly at Tel Aviv.		Communist troops enter Shanghai.
U.N. considers measure to halt drug traffic.	Indonesian question under consideration of U.N.	Italian claims to former colonies discussed in General Assembly.	Israel admitted as 59th member of United Nations. WHO meets at Rome. U.N. assists India and Pakistan to settle Kashmir problem. U.N. conciliation Committee for Palestine sits at Lausanne.

AN OUTLINE FOR CURRENT EVENTS STUDY FOR 1949 - 50

Continuing with a practice begun two years ago in Classroom Bulletin No. 12, this first issue in the school year brings a suggested outline of significant current movements and problems around which important current events during the year will in all probability centre. Those who made use of the Bulletin outline last year either by following closely the items listed or by using it as a guide in making up their own outline may welcome further assistance this year. The comments on pages 6, 8 and 9 accompanying the outline in Bulletin No. 12 may be found helpful by teachers approaching social studies in the high school for the first time.

The outline which follows may be used as a guide in the selection of topics of importance in current events. It is recommended that teachers and students use this outline or make one to suit their own purposes, bearing in mind the objectives of the study of current history.

National

- (1) Federal and Provincial Political Scene: Recent federal and provincial election results; important political developments at Ottawa and provincial capitals; significant dominion-provincial problems.
- (2) Cost of Living in Canada: The general trend of commodity prices; the effect of the rising cost of living on the demands of wage-earners; government policy.
- (3) Federal and Provincial Social Legislation: New Legislation and amendments to old legislation dealing with social and economic security.
- (4) Newfoundland: the tenth province, important developments concerning the federation of Newfoundland.
- (5) Labour Problems in Canada: New labour legislation; new labour demands; labour disputes and their settlement; labour supplies; unemployment.
- (6) Canada's Economic Problems and Developments: Export and import trade; special problem of the U.S. dollar shortage and attempted solution; freight rates question.

International

- (1) Canadian Foreign Policy: Canada's part in world affairs; political and economic agreements with foreign powers; North Atlantic Pact; Canadian representatives abroad; immigration policy.
- (2) The United Nations: The efforts of the United Nations to maintain world peace and a better understanding between nations; the special tasks of such agencies as UNESCO, FAO, ICAO, WHO; new members; Atomic Energy Commission; the important decisions of the Security Council, and Canada's participation in the new work of this council; the work of the General Assembly.

- (3) The Commonwealth and Empire; The changing status of countries within the Empire; the effect of Commonwealth membership on Canada's foreign policy; the new republic of Eire.
- (4) Palestine: Peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab States.
- (5) The Destiny of Germany, Austria, Korea, and Japan: The Soviet-U.S. differences in Korea; the rehabilitation of Germany and Japan; lack of agreement amongst the occupying powers on peace plans and the future of Germany.
- (6) The Presidential Election in the United States of America: The general policy of the president in domestic and foreign affairs.
- (7) The Achievements of the ERP.
- (8) China: Efforts to bring an end to the civil war.
- (9) The British Recovery Program: Labour government measures; recovery progress; dollar shortage; forthcoming election.
- (10) The Soviet Union: Relations with the western democracies; Soviet attempts to dominate Europe.
- (11) Important Scientific and Cultural Developments of Worldwide Note.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

At Washington on April 4, 1949 the representatives of twelve nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty. The twelve nations were -- Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Portugal. By the terms of this Treaty the lot of Canada and her people is linked with that of the western democracies of Europe and the United States. This pact does not represent any new departure in Canadian foreign policy. For many years the peoples of Canada, Britain and the United States have shared a firm belief in democracy, and their dealings with each other in peace and war have been founded on democratic principles. They are now drawn together even more closely by the growing threat of communism. This Treaty demonstrates to the rest of the world the determination of these twelve nations to work together for peace and to defend each other against armed attack. As a military alliance the North Atlantic Treaty has a special meaning and a responsibility for every Canadian citizen.

The Purpose of the Treaty

The purpose of the Treaty is to create an atmosphere of security in which the nations may work together in the removal of the causes of war and the establishment of stability and security. In other words the aims of the Treaty are the same as those contained in the charter of the United Nations, and it is the hope of the signatory countries that the Treaty will strengthen the work of the United Nations.

The Need for Security

It is clear that the United Nations has not yet succeeded in establishing the "international peace and security" that many hoped it would. Discord and suspicion mark the conferences of the Big Four Powers and the use of the veto clogs the wheels of the United Nation's machinery for peace.

The Soviet Union has expanded her territory in Western Europe at the expense of her neighbours and has surrounded herself with satellites whose governments are directed by the Kremlin. Closely knit by treaties and military alliances the Soviet Union and her satellites present a formidable union, possessing vast man-power and industrial resources. From this vast stronghold of communism a strong political influence is flowing into the far east. China has been overcome by communist forces and communist-inspired uprisings against the established government are stirring up strife in Burma, Indo China and Malaya.

The rising tide of communism which is hostile to the ideals of liberty and democracy led first to the formation of the Western Union in 1948, composed of Britain, France and the Benelux countries and has since been expanded to include the United States, Canada and the other signatory countries under the North Atlantic Treaty. The community of twelve states bound by the Treaty presents a united front and a collective capacity of resistance to the rising flood of Russian influence. At the ceremonial signing of the Treaty at Washington Mr. Pearson, Canada's Minister of External Affairs summed up the meaning of the Treaty in these words: "The North Atlantic Treaty was born out of fear and frustration; fear of the aggressive and subversive policies of communism and the effect of those policies on our own peace and security and well-being; frustration over the obstinate obstruction by communist states of our efforts to make the United Nations function effectively as a universal security system. This treaty, though born of fear and frustration, must, however, lead to positive social, economic and political achievements if it is to live; achievements which will extend beyond the time of emergency which gave it birth, or the geographical area which it now includes."

The Background of the Treaty

Treaties of the magnitude of the North Atlantic Treaty are not "thought up" and signed over night, behind them are years of moving political, economic and social events, diplomatic activity, unforeseen occurrences, public statements by political leaders, all of which pose problems, or seek solutions, the overall solution being finally embodied in a treaty or agreement signed after months of careful discussion in the parliaments and cabinet meetings of the countries concerned. The following brief survey of the circumstances leading up to the signing of the Treaty will give perspective to the Washington ceremony of April 4th, 1949.

At Potsdam in 1945 the Big Three Powers (Britain, U.S. and U.S.S.R) signed a declaration by which peace was to be restored to the world. This agreement provided for the making of peace treaties for Germany's allies, the occupation of Germany by the Four Big Powers, the denazification of Germany and the trial of war criminals. But the confidence and cordiality that surrounded the declaration soon waned. The Soviet Union drew the Eastern European countries into a Communist bloc which cut itself off from the rest of the world by an "iron curtain". In the council of the foreign ministers and in the United Nations there was little or no agreement between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union and her satellites.

To halt the spread of communism Mr. Truman urged the government of the United States to send aid to countries such as Greece who were in danger of communist uprisings to overthrow the national government. This policy became known as the Truman Doctrine.

Canada gave her support to the United States by reaffirming in 1947 the Ogdenburg Agreement of 1940 which brought into being the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, thereby indicating to the rest of the world the firm friendship between the two countries.

The germ of the Atlantic Treaty was contained in the speech delivered by Mr. Churchill at Fulton, Missouri in 1946 in which he recommended the "fraternal association" of Britain and the United States in a military alliance for their mutual defence. The war had been over for less than a year and European commitments were not popular in America at that time.

Political problems were not the only cloud in the sky. The dark clouds of an economic crisis rolled up over Europe. The efforts of the war-torn countries to restore their peacetime economies proved inadequate. Marshall, Secretary of State for the United States, saw the solution in a generous, long-term aid plan by which the United States would supply to needy nations food and other essential products until they were on their feet again. The Marshall Plan took shape in the European Recovery Program. Sixteen European countries welcomed this aid but the Soviet Union rejected the Program and forbade her satellites to participate in it. The breach between the Soviet block and the Western powers was now even more clearly defined.

Events in occupied Germany where the Western powers and the Soviet Union were in close contact with each other served only to widen the breach between the East and the West. The eastern zone of Germany was exploited politically and economically and cut off from the rest of Germany. The three Western zones have been drawn together to form a Western German state for which a constitution has been drawn up. The joint occupation of Berlin produced difficulties which led up to the Russian blockade of Berlin countered by the determined air lift by Britain and the United States.

In 1948 Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom sought security in the face of the growing crisis in Europe in the Five Power Treaty signed at Brussels and generally referred to as the Western Union. The treaty provided for collective self-defence and for a more closely coordinated economic policy. This union had been heralded two years previously by Churchill in a speech at Zurich, Switzerland in which he declared that "we must recreate the European family in a regional structure, called, it may be, the United States of Europe." It should be noted that the countries of the Americas had established a regional security system by the Rio Pact signed by the American Republics in September 1947 which provided for joint action against any state that attacked an American state.

The Western Union was received by Canadian and American government officials as a wise move by the Western European powers. MacKenzie King supported it in these words "the peoples of all free countries may be assured that Canada will play her full part in every movement to give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security by the development of regional pacts under the Charter of the United Nations." The President of the United States, Mr. Truman said this: "I am sure that the determination of the free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to **help** them to do so." Within a few months meetings were taking place between representatives of the Western Union and Canada and the United States and these discussions together with debates in parliament resulted in the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington in April 1949.

The Text of the North Atlantic Treaty

The Parties to this Treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security.

They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty:

Article 1

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Article 2

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 4

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 5

The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of the individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually in concert with

the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measure taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measure shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 6

For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties.

Article 7

This Treaty does not affect, and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way the rights and obligations under the Charter of the Parties which are members of the United Nations, or the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 8

Each Party declares that none of the international engagements now in force between it and any other of the Parties or any third state is in conflict with the provisions of this Treaty and undertakes not to enter into any international engagement in conflict with this Treaty.

Article 9

The Parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Article 10

The parties may, by unanimous agreement, invite any other European state in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area to accede to this Treaty. Any state so invited may become a Party to the Treaty by depositing its instrument of accession with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America will inform each of the Parties of the deposit of each such instrument of accession.

Article 11

This Treaty shall be ratified and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify all the other signatories of each deposit.

The Treaty shall enter into force between the states which have ratified it as soon as the ratifications of the majority of the **signatories, including** the ratifications of Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, have been deposited and shall come into effect with respect to other states on the date of the deposit of their ratifications.

Article 12

After the Treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, the Parties shall, if any of them so requests, consult together for the purpose of reviewing the Treaty, having regard for the factors then affecting peace and security in the North Atlantic area, including the development of universal as well as regional arrangements under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 13

After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America, which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation.

Article 14

This Treaty, of which the English and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof will be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatories.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty. Done at Washington, the 4th day of April, 1949.

Comment - Pro and Con

In a discussion of such a decisive step in Canadian history as the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty student opinion will doubtless be strongly influenced by public opinion and the government viewpoint. But these should not replace a critical examination of the text of the Treaty and an attempt to reach a conclusion on the part of the student. (Do not attempt to memorize the text of the Treaty). To provoke the discussion of the pros and cons of the Treaty the following brief commentary is added.

The background of events leading up to the signing of the Treaty seems to indicate that it was the best means of obtaining the sense of security so necessary to the recovery of Europe. Those who disagree with

this viewpoint point out that the money spent in rearming Europe might be spent to better advantage in restoring peacetime production. They argue further that security cannot be established so long as large standing armies occupy Europe. Their solution is further negotiations with the U.S.S.R.

The heart of the Treaty is in Article Five. There it is agreed that an armed attack against one or more shall be considered an attack against them all, but each member is to take the measures it considers proper. This enables the governments of each country to exercise the right of declaring war. Critics feel that this provision seriously weakens the pact.

The Treaty is generally considered to be in harmony with the Charter of the United Nations. In fact Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter are quoted in support of the Treaty. But international law experts also contend that a series of regional pacts such as the Rio Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty might eventually overshadow the universal character and aims of the United Nations.

Some Canadian critics are willing to accept the Atlantic Treaty as a temporary means of checking Soviet expansion and gaining some security for a short time but refuse to acknowledge it as a means of establishing a lasting world peace.

Textbooks and References for the Social Studies Courses.

During the past three years minor changes in the Social Studies courses and decisions of various publishers to revise certain texts and to cease printing others have necessitated the modification of the lists of references as published in the Program of Studies for the High School, Bulletin II. The revised list is given below. There are no changes in the student **textbook lists**. All of the books listed are obtainable at the School Book Branch, Edmonton.

SOCIAL STUDIES I -- Grade X

Textbooks:

Making of Today's World, The: Hughes
Ancient and Medieval History: New & Phillips.
Canadian Democracy in Action: Brown (Alberta Edition)
Story of Civilization, The: Seary & Paterson

Primary References:

Building the Canadian Nation: Brown
Canadian Citizenship: Goldring
Consumer Economic Life: Graham & Jones
Social Living: Landis & Landis
Ancient World, The: Tenen
World Geography for Canadian Schools: Denton & Lord
West Nor'West -- History of Alberta: Horan

General References:

Ancient Times: Breasted
Consumer Economic Problems: Shields & Wilson
Consumer Training: Heil

Consumer Education Series:

Modern American Consumer, No. 1
Learning to Use Advertising, No. 2
Time on Your Hands, No. 3
Investing in Yourself, No. 4
Consumer and the Law, No. 5
Using Standards and Labels, No. 6
Managing Your Money, No. 7
Buying Insurance, No. 8
Using Consumer Credit, No. 9
Investing in Your Health, No. 10

Modern Times and the Living Past: Elson
North America in the Modern World: Innis
Our Provincial Government
Rome and the Middle Ages: **Phillips**
Rome and the Romans: Showerman
Social Studies Skills: Long & Halter
Stories of the Old Greeks: Rouse
Story of Civilization: Becker & Duncalf
This Age of Plenty: Hattersley

World Geography: Bradley
World History in the Making: McKinley, Howard, Dann
World History: Smith, Muzzey and Lloyd

Teachers' References:

Consumer Education: Mendenhall & Harap
Consumer Education in the Schools: Tonne

SOCIAL STUDIES II -- Grade XI

Textbooks:

Making of Today's World, The: Hughes
Modern History: New & Totter

Primary References:

Building the Canadian Nation: Brown
Canada -- A Nation: Chafe
Canadian Citizenship: Goldring
Canadian Democracy in Action: Brown (Alberta Edition)
Civilization in Europe and the World: Schapiro, Morris & Soward
Consumer Economic Life: Graham & Jones
Consumer Economic Problems: Shields & Wilson
World Geography for Canadian Schools: Denton & Lord
Social Living: Landis & Landis

General Reference List:

Applied Economics: Dodd
Changing Countries and Changing Peoples: Rugg
Community, the -- First Steps in Sociology: MacDonald

Consumer Education Series:

Modern American Consumer, No. 1
Learning to Use Advertising, No. 2
Time on Your Hands, No. 3
Investing In Yourself No. 4
Consumer and the Law, No. 5
Using Standards and Labels, No. 6
Managing Your Money, No. 7
Buying Insurance, No. 8
Using Consumer Credit, No. 9
Investing in Your Health, No. 10

Essentials of Economics: Quenneville
History of Civilization -- Our Own Age: Beard, Robinson & Smith
History of Latin America for Schools, A: Inman & Castaneda
Latin America and Its Future
Latin America -- Twenty Friendly Nations: Cutright, Carters and Sanchez
Man's Great Adventure: Pahlow *Charters?*
Man the World Over, Vol III; Carter & Brentnall
Modern History: Becker
Modern Times and the Living Past: Elson
Modern Europe (An Illustrated History); 1789 - 1939:
D. Richards.

North America in the Modern World: Innis
Our Provincial Government
Social Studies Skills: Long and Halter
Story of Civilization: Becker & Duncalf
Story of Civilization, The: Seary & Paterson
Story of Nations: Rogers, Adams & Brown
The British People: Arthur Anstey
This Age of Plenty: Hattersley
Your Life in a Democracy: Brown
World Geography: Bradley
World History: Smith, Muzzey and Lloyd

SOCIAL STUDIES III -- Grade XII

Primary References:

Contemporary Problems: Bagnall (Revised 1946 by Douglas Norton)
Modern History: New & Trotter
New Outline -- History of the World Since 1914: Landman
Making of Today's World, The: Hughes
Building the Canadian Nation: Brown
Canadian Democracy in Action: Brown (Alberta Edition)

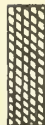
General Reference List:

British Empire and Commonwealth: Williamson
British Empire Commonwealth, The: Trotter
Canada, The Pacific and War: Strange
Canada--A Nation: Chafe
Canadian Government and Politics: Clokie
China Yesterday and Today: Lattimore
Europe: Pickles
Europe Since 1914: Benns
First and Second World Wars, The: Tschan, Grimm and Squires
Great Powers in World Politics: Simonds & Emeny
Growth of European Civilization: Boak, Hyma, Slossen
Handbook of the UNO--United Nations Organizations
Inside Europe: Gunther
Let Me Think: Overstreet
Modern Europe (An Illustrated History); 1789-1949: D. Richards
Momentous Years, 1919-1945: Priestly and Betts
National Governments and International Relations: Magruder
Nations Today, The: Packard
New Governments in Europe: Buell et al
North America in the Modern World: Innis
Our Neighbors Across the Pacific: Stewart & White
Problems in Canadian Unity: Anderson
Report of the Rowell Commission, Part I-- Summary of the Report
Report of the Rowell Commission, Part II - A Criticism of the Report
Short History of Canada for Americans, A: Burt
Social Studies Skills: Long & Halter
Today's Geography of the World
United Nations Primer: Arne
World History: Smith, Muzzey and Lloyd
World Since 1914: Langsam (1948 Edition)



Atlantic Treaty Countries

Soviet Union



Soviet Satellites

Communist Influence

THE COLD WAR

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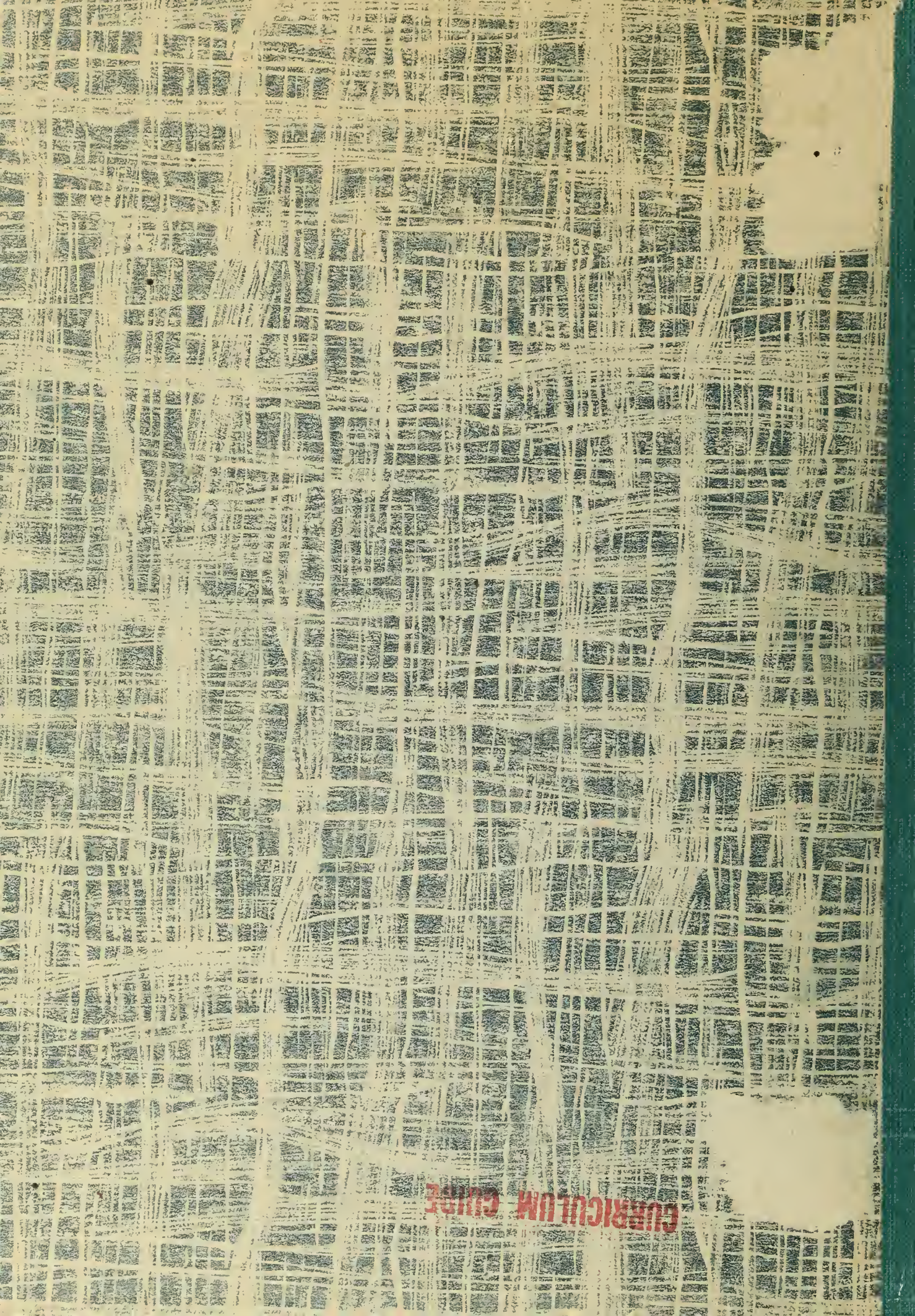
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